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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, August 7, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

The Future Historic Position of the Soldiers of 1862.

High historic ground will be assigned to the American soldiers of 1862.—Future historians will write this war as the greatest since the beginning of time; the greatest in its issues, the greatest in its achievements. The fate of a nation, the greatest in promise and prospect of all upon earth, hangs upon this war. The continued and confirmed existence of an asylum of freedom and plenty for the oppressed of all nations rests upon the result of this war.

The question of democratic republican freedom for the world turns upon the will and the power of the people to crush out this rebellion and establish forever our free form of government as an example and a power in the earth, to demonstrate self-government and encourage it in all the world. Therefore it is that the advocates of royalty and aristocracy look upon us in our great national struggle with an evil eye, and would rejoice in our downfall as a nation and a government. Freedom and Slavery meet also in deadly conflict on the battle-field of this war. Slavery is doomed. The rebels have, in their blind and infuriate determination to perpetuate and extend slavery and maintain the rule of slaveocracy in America, themselves given slavery its death-blow, by arousing Freedom to the struggle for its own life, and forcing upon it the necessity to strike slavery down for self-preservation. And now, already, it is apparent that even though the rebellion should be successful, slavery would die. Nevertheless, it is the slaveocracy, in the leadership of the blinded masses, that is doing battle for the overthrow of our nationality and the downfall of freedom in our country and the world.

American civilization—the freest, most energetic and progressive on earth, as that depends upon the unity and progress of our nation—is at stake on this war. Christianity for the world, as embodied in America, and flowing forth through all nations, depends upon the issues of this war.—Commerce amongst all nations, as stimulated and swelled by American rivalry with England and France, must be affected on a grand scale by the decision of this war.

In short, the issues of this war are to be world-wide and universal in their influence for good or for evil: American nationality, American republicanism, American freedom, American civilization, American christianity, American commerce—everything American for the world, is to be struck down by this rebellion, or confirmed, established forever and extended by its defeat.—Therefore the historian, as he gives pre-eminent place to the grandeur of the issues of this war, must give place of pre-eminence also to the American heroes who by their genius and daring give success to our national arms.

Another grand feature of surpassing glory cannot be overlooked by the historian of this war—its enterprise.—When since time began have there ever been armies approaching two millions strong, called into the field, armed and equipped, and brought into all the stern and bloody activities of war in any infant nation, in any single year of the world before? When has there been such progress made in naval armament in any one year of all time? When such a navy improvised and created by any nation, old or young, as that of our iron walls and steam batteries afloat on the rivers, bays, inlets and sounds of our almost limitless coasts and country?

When did any nation on earth ever undertake so many enterprises and expeditions, and such grand ones at any one time, as those embraced in the comprehensive operations of our army and navy in this year 1862? Expeditions against Norfolk, Portsmouth and

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862. NO. 10.

their dependent places, at the outlet of Virginia's great river, the James; against the seaports of the North Carolina coast; against Port Royal and the islands, and Charleston, the metropolis of the viprous South Carolina; against the forts and strongholds and metropolis of Georgia; against Florida; against the forts and metropolis of Alabama; against New Orleans and its strong fortresses of defence on the Mississippi; against the blockade of the Mississippi from Island No. 10 to its mouth; against the marauding hordes and lawless guerillas of Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia; and against the grand armies of the rebellion threatening the invasion of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in the west, and menacing the Capital and Maryland, in the east. This vast, comprehensive enterprise of our unprepared American Republic, to put down an unexpected and gigantic rebellion, cannot escape the eye of the historian, and the American soldier's historic position will be in full and high accordance with the grandeur and glory of this unparalleled enterprise of our infant nation in the great hour of its peril.

Neither can it be possible that the future historian will fail of marking in fitting colors the achievements of 1862 in America. To have aroused herself, as she did, and risen up in the strength of her love of liberty and nationality, and created such armies and navies, and set on foot such enterprises and expeditions, and brought into application such improvements in arms, munitions and armaments, in a single year, had been glory enough to emblazon any one year's historical pages. But to this must also be added the deadly and terrible conflicts of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and others, in Missouri and Arkansas; Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee; Manassas, Ball's Bluff, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the eight days before Richmond, not to speak of others on land, besides Port Royal, Pulaski, the Monitor and Merrimac, New Orleans, Island No. 10, Memphis and Vicksburg, and others, upon our rivers and inlets, and islands; the pressure of the grand Western army of rebellion into the disgraceful and disastrous evacuation of Bowling Green and Corinth, and forcing the grand Eastern army of the rebellion to abandon their stronghold at Yorktown, for fear of falling before the National arms, as Lord Cornwallis had done of old in the same place, driving them in upon their Confederate Capital, and forcing them into indiscriminate conscription to swell their armies, and prevent their instant conquest and destruction. These achievements, together with the overthrow of incipient rebellion in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the conquest of Tennessee, New Orleans, Florida, the Mississippi, and all the forts and positions taken along the coast from Norfolk to New Orleans—those achievements, all the greater too for every reverse and every discouragement, will be forever memorable. Then, our progress in the principles of liberty, in the emancipation of the District of Columbia, and the proposition in aid of emancipation in the Border States; and our progress in the principles of conducting the war for the actual and effectual suppression of the rebellion—these things all must mark the American history of the year 1862 as a year of wondrous achievement and progress. And it must also place the American soldiers of 1862 upon an historical eminence, never to be overlooked or forgotten in the world. Who, that has served his country in this year of great things, will not be proud of having been a soldier? Who, in all after generations, will not feel the generous swelling of patriotic delight, when pointing back to his noble ancestry, distinguished by having aided in the rescue during the national peril of this rebellion?—*Evening Bulletin.*

THE FAREWELL WORDS OF DOUGLAS.—In the last address of this distinguished statesman, and popular leader of the Democracy, the following emphatic testimony is borne against the leaders of this rebellion:

"The election of Mr. Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. They use the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate, by a sectional vote, in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton question down to the Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections cannot live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, the scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last spring, and, by a united South and divided North, hold it. Their scheme was defeated, in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

"But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots or traitors!*" [Cheer after cheer.]

Every loyal man will utter the concluding sentiment of the gallant Douglas, that "THERE CAN BE NO NEUTRALS IN THIS WAR; ONLY PATRIOTS OR TRAITORS!" And the man who hesitates or equivocates in his support to the government in putting down this rebellion, must take one or the other position—he must be a *patriot* or a *traitor*. In all the ramifications of life, this point will and must be reached.

The Militia Laws.

How the Enrollment is Conducted.—Who are Exempt from Drafting.

The act of Congress under which the President called for 300,000 militia, was passed July 16, 1862, and the provisions of the first section are as follows:—

"That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, *not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President.* If, by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens *between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

Each State has its own laws in regard to the enrollment of the militia force, and these laws generally embody the manner in which drafting shall be carried out, when called for by the National Government.

According to the laws of Pennsylvania all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, residing in the State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty; excepting—

I. All persons in the army and navy of the United States.

II. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel, and professor of colleges and school directors, and all judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth.

III. Persons who have been, or hereafter shall be, regularly and honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State.

IV. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or any one of the United States, for the space of five consecutive years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation, after such term of service duly accepted, or in such other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.

V. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

VI. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped, shall, upon his removal out of the beat of such company or troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist in any other uniformed company or troop, and uniform and equip himself therefor, and serve in the same, whenever the whole time of his service in such companies, or troops, computed together, shall amount to seven years, he shall be exempt from military duty in like manner as if he had served for the whole period in the company or troop in which he was first enrolled; the certificate from the commanding officers of such companies shall be the proof of such service.

By the laws of the United States the persons exempted from military duty are the Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial, and executive of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress with their respective clerks; all custom house officers, with their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all post-masters, post riders and drivers of mail stages, assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices.—Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, are also exempt.

The enrollment of persons subject to military duty is conducted as follows: The assessors chosen in each city, township or borough, shall make a return of persons in their respective districts between the ages of 21 and 45 years, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the General Government. All those exempted from service shall pay annually the sum of fifty cents. Every person embraced in the military roll shall receive a notice that he is enrolled. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall cause notices to be put up in conspicuous places, setting forth that they have made their roll of persons liable to draft, and that the roll is left with one of their number, where all interested can call and examine until the said assessors meet to review the enrollment.

Any person claiming exemption on account of physical defect or bodily infirmity, or by the laws of this State or the United States, may, before the day specified in the notice, make an affidavit before one qualified to take the same, of his exemption, which shall be filed in the office of the City or county Commissioner, and any person swearing falsely shall be liable to a prosecution for perjury. On the day the Commissioners shall meet to review the enrollments, they shall make a certified list of the persons they shall determine to be exempt, and shall file said list in their office for the future guidance of Assessors and Commissioners. When the assessment roll is completed, the assessors shall sign the same, and attach the following affidavit:

"The undersigned, assessors of the city, township or borough——, in the county of——, being sworn or affirmed, say that they have made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled as liable to military duty by the laws of the United States residing in the district; that the roll hereto annexed is, as near as the deponents can ascertain a correct roll of all persons residing in said district who are liable to be enrolled."

This affidavit is taken before any authorized officers whose duty it shall be to take them without fee. The roll is then to be delivered to the County Commissioners at their next meeting, and a copy to the Brigade Inspector of the proper brigade.

After the rolls have been prepared of those liable to serve, the requisite number of names are drawn by lot, in the presence of prescribed officers. The persons drawn are notified and given time to prove themselves exempt, or provide suitable substitutes; failing in which they are compelled to serve or submit to heavy penalties, generally imprisonment.

RELIEF OF ALABAMA UNIONISTS—*A Union Heroine.*—Some days ago Colonel Straight, of an Indiana regiment, stationed at Huntsville, received information that thirty or forty miles south of Decatur there were in the mountains quite a number of loyal Alabamians, anxious to enlist under the old flag, in the army of the Union. An expedition was fitted out, with a view of giving protection and safe conduct to our lines to any disposed to join the Federal forces. It seems that some two hundred loyal, able bodied Alabamians were found and conducted to Huntsville, where they have joined Colonel Strait's command. These men had been compelled, on account of their Union sentiments, to conceal themselves in the woods or in the hiding places of the mountains, on account of the hostility and threats of their secession neighbors. When the expedition reached their section not a man of them was to be found at home.

Their wives and daughters, however, on being apprised of the mission of the Federal troops, put themselves at once on the move to communicate with the refugees. Colonel Strait, in his report, mentions an old lady, Mrs. Anna Campbell, who mounted a horse and rode thirty-five miles and back, making seventy miles, bringing with her thirty recruits, and all inside of thirty-six hours. Such devoted patriotism as this act exhibits is worthy of being recorded in the annals of American female heroism.

A GOOD HIT.—A late number of *Vanity Fair* contains a good hit at the policy which refuses the services of black men in putting down the rebellion. In the foreground of the picture, "dressed to death," resting lazily over the back of a chair, with one foot on the seat, one hand flourishing a natty cain, and the other embracing a tempting looking julep, stands a genuine specimen of a "first water darkey," over whose head a flourishing tree throws a grateful shade. In the background tramp a squad of recruits, evidently hot and weary with their march in the sun, at whose appearance the ebony gentleman in the foreground, ceases his labors on the julep long enough to observe: "Yah! yah! Darkey hab de best ob it now! Dar's de white man's *draft*, and here's de niggah's!" The hit is palpable. The people whose sole aim for years has been to inculcate a feeling of hatred and contempt for the colored race, now fume most furiously over any proposition to impose on the despised niggers any shares and risks and labors of the war for the Union.

ALTERED BANK NOTE.—An altered note of the Easton Bank has made its appearance. It is a $5. The work is well done, and will easily deceive those who are *not acquainted with* the bill of this bank.

FILL UP.

General Burnside was compelled to make a little speech before an excited and enthusiastic crowd in New York. He said:

"My friends: The enthusiastic welcome you have extended to me has quite taken me aback. I expected to come here quietly and go away without making any excitement; but the kind interest that you take in me proves that you will also take some interest in what I have to tell you. It is this: *That all is going well if you will fill up the old regiments.* (Voices—'They shall be filled up.') This is the best advice I have to give you—fill up the old regiments. So many men have so many times predicted the time of the end of the rebellion and been mistaken, that I will not do so now; but I can say it will be very soon, if the old regiments are filled up. I thank you for the kind reception you have given me, and hope to meet you here again when peace and quiet reign among us."

Here we have the advice of one of our best and bravest generals, and it should be heeded. Fill up the old regiments first, and then let new ones be formed. The recruits for the old regiments will be entitled to all the bounty money offered by the Federal, State and city authorities, and they will have the advantage of going into service under experienced and skilful officers. Burnside's advice corresponds with what is given by all our other generals, and it is quite certain that it *points out the surest and earliest mode* of putting down the rebellion.

Important from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31.

Absent officers and privates from duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the impulse of those who would contribute to the support of the families of the faithful soldiers. It is therefore ordered by the President:

First, That on Monday the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service, are required forthwith to join their regiments, under the penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence is occasioned by a lawful cause.

Second, The only excuses allowed for absence officers or privates from duty after the eleventh of August are, *First*, The order or leave of the War Department. *Second*, Disability from wounds received in service. *Third*, Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or make social visits, or walk about town, city or neighborhood, in which case he will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command or ranks.

Third, On Monday, the 18th day of August, at ten o'clock, A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered.—The absentees shall be marked in three lists, and the same made and within 48 hours after muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army, one to the commander of the corps, the third to be retained; and all officers and privates, fit for duty absent at that time, shall be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they dismissed from the service, or treated as deserters unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish that his absence was with good cause.

Fourth, Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and detached posts, are strictly enjoined to enforce this muster and rule aforesaid.—Any officers failing in the duties herein imposed, will be deemed guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from service.

Fifth, A commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States.

The United States Marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief police of any town or city, the sheriff of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace are authorized to act as special provost marshals to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause and convey him to the nearest military post or department. The transportation and expenses of the duty and five dollars will be paid for each officer or private as arrested and delivered. By order of the President.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An Inhuman Outrage.

[From the Capital City Feet.]

There has been for some days a gentleman stopping at the Buckeye Hotel, in this city, wearing the uniform of a National soldier, and with one leg amputated above the knee, whose whole appearance gives evidence of suffering and hardship such as is never experienced anywhere save in the hands of the infernal miscreants whom Vallandigham delights to call his brethren.—A friend of ours, in conversation with him a day or two ago, elicited his story, which was told in so quiet and yet so convincing a manner, and accompanied with so many names of persons and places, as to leave no doubt of its entire truthfulness. We propose to lay it before our readers, that they may reflect upon the chances they would run in the war. It appears that the gentleman to whom we refer was in the engagement at Carnifex Ferry, where he received a wound in the fleshy part of his leg, and was taken prisoner. He was sent to a hospital with the rest of the wounded, where, after lying unattended for over a day, his injury was dressed; the wound commenced healing, and he was able in a day or two to walk about a little.

One day, three or four Rebel surgeons, accompanied by John E. Floyd, entered the room where he was lying on a bed. Floyd, on observing him, made the inquiry, "How is this d——d Yankee getting along?" One of the surgeons stepped up to him, tore off the bandage in a brutally rough style, thereby opening the wound afresh, and inflicting torturing pain upon their unfortunate victim. On looking at it the surgeons declared the leg must be amputated. The man expostulated, saying he was able to walk, and was getting well fast, but to no purpose; out came the instrument and he was deprived of his leg below the knee, the operation being performed without the slightest regard to his life or sufferings, and consuming nearly an hour. After this was done, he was left to himself for a day or two, with his health impaired and his constitution broken.—At the expiration of two or three days his tormentors returned, again accompanied by Floyd. The dressings of his mutilated limb were again jerked off, and without examination or consultation, it was announced that it must be amputated again, this time *above* the knee. The almost dying man begged of them to kill him, and not again put him to the misery he had undergone before. It was of no avail, however. The surgeons were determined, and the amputation was performed. Floyd endorsed their course, exclaiming "G—d d—n him, cut off *both* his legs; that will prevent him from fighting again."

They kept him under the second operation an hour and forty minutes, offering him no stimulants nor any of the usual help to sustain him while under their hands. After this piece of butchery, he was left to live or die as fate willed it, and a strong constitution and previous good health carried him through until he was exchanged. He is now at home, a cripple, prematurely old, unable to help himself, and dependent upon others for his support. We have no comments to make on this exhibition of the brutality and barbarism which has characterized the leaders of the rebellion.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Gov. Todd, who has promised that something shall be done for the unfortunate man who has thus been sacrificed on the altar of treason.

The gentleman resides in Milan, Ohio, and any one who doubts the veracity of this statement can easily satisfy himself of its truth.

A Long and Bloody War.

The longest war recorded in history, if not the most destructive and important, was that waged for a hundred and eighty-two years against their Spanish subjects by an Indian tribe, or rather nation, called the Araucanians, occupying the South-eastern part of South America. In a recent Chilian work we find a sketch of this obstinate struggle, from which we gather the following facts:

In the year 1540, the celebrated Pizarro having made himself master of Peru, sent Pedro de Valdivia, one of his most able civil and military followers, to make the conquest of Chili, who at the head of 150 Spaniards and a body of Peruvian auxiliaries, penetrated into the heart of the country, conquering the brave Araucanians in numerous battles, and finally in a great plain in which he found the huts of 20,000 Indians, laying in 1541 the foundation of Santiago, the present capital of the republic. He also founded another important city, to which he gave his own name. After nine years' fighting, he made himself master of all the northern part of Chili, which he divided among his soldiers. In the midst of all his brilliant triumphs, as he thought them, a grand reverse and death itself awaited him; for in 1553, Caupolican, the great Araucanian chieftain, won a signal victory over him, taking him prisoner and putting him to death. A heroic Araucanian youth, named Lautaro, commanded the native forces in this battle, and afterwards conducted them from victory to victory, till being surprised in his camp, he was taken prisoner and shot with arrows, with all party. In 1557, the new Spanish Governor Mendoza, invaded the territory of the Araucanians at the head of a powerful army, and conquered in three bloody battles. Caupolican venturing to attack him at a certain place where Mendoza had founded the city of Canete, his forces were annihilated, himself taken prisoner, and put to death by impaling and shooting him with arrows.

After these disasters, the Araucanians withdrew to the mountains, when the Spaniards, in exploring the country, came to Chiloe, a large island on the southwest of Chili, 120 miles long and 36 wide. The celebrated poet, Ercilla y Zuniga, accompanied the expedition, and was the first to put his foot upon the island. The only Epic of the South American Continent is the "Araucana," some of which he wrote on the bark of trees, and in which he described the country, the Araucanians, and the feats of the military expedition. Readers of Don Quixote remember Cervantes' allusion to this poem.

The death of Caupolicon, first in the memory of his countrymen, aroused them to seek new vengeance on their invaders. Flying to arms, and led on by the oldest son of their former chieftain, they were finally routed, when their General took his own life to escape the fate of his father. One Spanish Governor succeeded to another for half a century or more, all of whom made war upon the Araucanians, but were unable to subdue them, while native chiefs and commanders were raised up of equal heroism with Caupolicon, who defeated the Spaniards, and taking possession of their new cities, and driving back their invaders, established their boundary far to the North. In 1644 the Spanish Governor, the Marquis de Yaldes, after a hundred years' war, made a treaty with the Araucanian chieftain Lincopichin, which secured peace until 1655, when war broke out again, which raged at intervals till 1722, when a treaty was concluded which established the boundaries of Arauco, and at the same time recognized the independence of the nation. A more warlike race never existed; even at this day they maintain their independence, and within three years past have been at war with the Chilians, and fought several successful battles. The Chilians of the present day, as well as the old Spanish cavaliers, are ready to do them honor. The government paper published at Santiago is called *El Araucano*, (*The Araucanian*,) as though the Chilians were only a continuation of the old native race, and the Republic only old "Arauco," under a new name. The Chilian writer, whose pages we have consulted, pays this tribute to their heroism and love of country:—"The Araucanians, seeing the danger to which their country and liberty were exposed, flew to arms, and swore they would die before they would be slaves. History does not present us with the example of another war so obstinate and cruel as that which these valiant Araucanians fought out with so much glory and under so many disadvantages, conquering their invaders in regular fought battles, killing their generals, destroying their fortifications, and never laying down their arms except by truces and treaties by which the Spaniard contrived to advance in securing to himself the possessions which he had gained in the Araucanian territory, although at the cost of more blood and treasure than had been expended in the conquest of all America, without after all subjugating the Araucanians to the Spanish domination."

In character the Araucanians are courageous and heroic, lovers of their country, and prodigal of life when their liberty is in peril, which is considered by them as essential to existence. They are discreet, generous and faithful in their conduct, but at the same time superstitious, and grown up in all the vices incident to the savage life they lead. Civil government, properly so called, does not exist among them, all being divided into a great number of independent tribes. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and recognize the existence of a Supreme Omnipotent Being and various inferior divinities, but render to no one any external worship.

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ENVELOPES,

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CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

We are behind time this week.—Some of our force has left for the army. We will try to be as regular and up to time hereafter as we have been heretofore. The excitement around us for several days past has also prevented us from giving the *Globe* proper attention this week.

Our friend L's communication is held over for the present. We are well aware of the efforts making by *outsiders* to injure the circulation of the *Globe*, but we have not yet suffered any loss. The loyal people of the county have never yet deceived us.—Give the enemy rope and they will hang themselves.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 9, 1862.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.:—In your paper of the last issue, it is asserted that a disloyal or anti-war organ is about to be started in this place, and that I am the proposed editor.

I take this opportunity to say, that I will enlist with you in the Army of the United States for any term of service you may propose; that I will take my place in the ranks, and throw no obstacle in the way of any promotion you can attain; and that I will enlist as many of my political friends as you will enrol from yours. Will you not join me in this effort to suppress contention at home, and strengthen our army now in peril? Very respectfully,

ALBERT OWEN.

Whether the above was intended for the public or not, we take the liberty of giving it a conspicuous place in the *Globe*, and answer the proposition of Mr. Owen as publicly. We have nothing to take back of our belief that the new paper about to be started will be in effect a "disloyal or anti-war organ." We have seen and heard much since we first made the assertion that the new project was a disloyal movement, to convince us that we were correct in our assertion.

And now for the proposition of Mr. Owen to test our patriotism. He proposes to enlist *with us*, in the army of the United States for any term of years, and will enlist as many of his *political friends* as we will enrol from ours. We most respectfully decline to measure our patriotism with his bushel. He will serve his country only on condition that somebody else will furnish the patriotism. Somebody else must take up arms to defend our flag before Mr. O. can find patriotism enough in his breast to defend it. Our situation is such as to make it impossible for us to go into the army without sacrificing our entire business—a business all loyal men have an interest in—a business secession sympathizers would crush out if they could. We cannot be bought with sham patriotism to desert the important position we occupy in the rear of our army.—There is an enemy in the rear of our brave boys, and that enemy must be watched, and conquered too, before we can again enjoy a peaceful Union. Our *political friends* are the men who fill the ranks of the companies from this county. How many, Mr. Owen, of your *political friends* are there in the four companies that left this place last week? Have you one *political friend* in any one of the four companies?—We advise you to call your young *political friends* in town together, and with yourself at their head, enrol them under the flag of our country, and after you do so you will be permitted to dictate to loyal men who are in no danger of feeling the "hog tongs" about their legs.

When those who find fault with every effort making by the Government to suppress the rebellion, shall come up earnestly to its support, or shall leave their country for their country's good, then and not till then will "contention at home" be suppressed.

We are enrolling able-minded men and women to fight the enemy in the rear of our army. Office, in *Globe* building.

RECEIVING JUSTICE.—The editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, O. Barret, T. C. McDowell, M. Foster and U. J. Jones, were arrested in that city last week by Gen. Wadsworth, and taken to Washington where they were imprisoned and where they still are, on the charge of retarding enlistments by the publication of the following bogus placard, purporting to have been printed in Washington:

ATTENTION, COLORED MEN.

The great Gen. Lane has arrived in this city to-day, and will address the colored citizens of Harrisburg in front of the Market House at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Men and Brethren, come along!

The Government having granted him permission to raise two COLORED REGIMENTS, he will be prepared to swear in all able-bodied colored men who may offer, and he confidently expects to raise one company in this place.

Arms, equipments, uniforms, pay, and rations, and bounty the same as received by White Soldiers, *and no distinction will be made.* Come one, come all! J. H. TOMPKINS,
Recruiting Officer for Lane's Colored Regiments.

We are glad to see that the Government is giving the Secession sympathizers in this State some attention.—A universal howl is going up from every secession organ in the State. Let them howl.

Light Breaking.

The *Albany Evening Journal* admonishes the people to *be of good cheer*, and we think, in reality that the clouds are slowly breaking. We begin to catch here and there glimpses of a brighter day. The government is at last awakening to a sense of the desperate nature of the situation and of the necessity of resorting to desperate means. We have not only the promise but the evidences of a more vigorous policy. No more coquetting with treason; no more *apologetic* warfare; no more lavender-water campaigning; no more tittletat about "conquering the affections" of the insurgent masses. Henceforth, we are promised that hard blows will be substituted for words; that execution will take the place of threats; that treason will be treated as a crime instead of an indiscretion; that the utmost strength of the Government will be brought to bear upon the very brain and life of the great conspiracy.

Evidences of a resolve to inaugurate a vigorous and earnest war are everywhere visible. The President has given us his word that there is to be no more "fooling" with the rebels.

The War Office has been clothing itself with new vigor and new life.—Our Generals have been instructed to spend more of their time in fighting the battles of the Union, and less of their time in acting as policemen for rebels. The eloquent orders of Gen. Pope have inspired the army and the country with new life. Gen. Halleck is rapidly proving himself the right man for the right place.

The effect of these indications of earnestness on the country is magical. The lethargy that pervaded the public heart after the disaster before Richmond, has passed away. Men are once more active and hopeful. The feeling that the cause of the Union will yet be triumphant is again becoming general. Everywhere—in every city, town and hamlet throughout the loyal states—the masses are responding to the appeal for men. Illinois has already virtually furnished her full quota. So have Maine and Pennsylvania. The other states are, without exception, doing nobly. New York will, it is earnestly hoped, have her proportion nearly or quite furnished before the 18th. On the whole, the good work, temporarily checked by local disaster, once more "goes bravely on." There will be drawbacks; there will be more reverses; there will be dark days;—but the cause will go onward triumphant over every obstacle.

The Murder of McCook.

The most dastardly act of the prevailing war was the cold-blooded murder of Brigadier-General Robert McCook, by a band of guerillas on Wednesday last. He was sick, and was in an ambulance on his way to Winchester, Tennessee, and when near Salem, Alabama, was waylaid by a gang of desperadoes, who tilted him out of the vehicle and then brutally murdered him. So vile an act has not heretofore been perpetrated, and it is no wonder that the rage of the Union people of Tennessee impelled them to acts of terrible retaliation. Robert McCook was one of the family of patriots from Ohio that has furnished eight or ten fine soldiers to the war. He is the second who has been killed, while one or two others have been wounded.—Let his name be a rallying cry for the soldiers of the West. His murder must be avenged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—On the 7th of July last, a call was made on the State for twenty-one regiments of volunteers. On the 11th a communication was received at Harrisburg from the War Department containing a requisition for the militia of the full quota of the State under the two recent calls, each for 300,000 men. The full quota of this State under these calls will be 92,841 men, less the number furnished by the 15th inst., under the call of the 7th of July, above mentioned.

DRAFTING.—The necessary rules and regulations for drafting in this State, arrived in Harrisburg on Monday morning, and it is understood that drafting will commence on Friday next.

"We want Democrats to stay at home to do the voting." Such language was uttered in this borough last week by one of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and we would not be surprised if Democrats are influenced by such friends of the rebels throughout the county and State. We hope every loyal Democrat will close his ears to such vile secessionism.

Republican County Ticket.

The People's Party or Republican Convention assembled in this place yesterday, and after deciding by a small majority to put in nomination a party ticket, nominated the following named gentlemen for the several offices:

Congressional Conferees instructed for David Blair, of Huntingdon.

Senatorial Conferees instructed for J. Sewell Stewart, of Huntingdon.

For Assembly, A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon.

For Sheriff, Geo. W. Johnston, of Barree.

For County Commissioner, Peter M. Bare, of Mount Union.

For Director of the Poor, Samuel Heckadorn, of Tell.

For Pro. Attorney, J. H. O. Corbin, of Huntingdon.

For Co. Surveyor, John Pollock, of Mount Union.

For Co. Auditor, Henry L. McCarthy, of Brady.

We have not the time to-day to make comments, more than to say we cannot support *party* nominations.

There is another Convention, *claiming to be* the pure Democracy, that will meet to-day.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday last says

"Up to last evening it was estimated that sixteen thousand volunteers had arrived here and went into quarters at Camp Curtin. These in addition to seven or eight thousand in Philadelphia, two thousand at Pittsburg and one thousand at Lancaster, gives as the result of the enlistments for the nine months' call, a total of about twenty-seven thousand men, which is considerable over the quota asked for from the State under the first call.

Independent of these, there are also some six or eight new regiments, nearly ready for the field, of three years' volunteers."

QUITE a stampede has been in progress from Baltimore and other cities, of parties eager to escape the draft.—Some going to Europe, many to Canada, and any place where they can get out of the way of the "hog tongs."

LATEST NEWS.

CULPEPER, Va., August 11.—The enemy this morning sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice.—Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead.

WAR NEWS.

The War in Tennessee.

A Large Rebel Force at Knoxville.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The *Times'* special despatch from Trenton, Tennessee, states that Captain Peck, with fifty-three men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry were sent against Faulkner's Cavalry, who have been committing depredations near Humboldt.

The rebels were surprised while sleeping, five miles from Dyerkville yesterday, and thirty-five were killed, and fifty-five horses and a great portion of their arms captured. Most of those who escaped left without their arms, horses or clothes. Our loss was seven killed, and two seriously wounded.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Special despatches from Indianapolis say that a gentleman who has arrived there from Knoxville, Tenn., reports that a force of 15,000 infantry, with due proportion of artillery and cavalry, was at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

General Burnside's Division.

Gen. Burnside's Command at Fredericksburg.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Aug. 6, 1862.

Burnside's army corps are in camp just outside the city of Fredericksburg. We arrived here on the 5th, after a hurried trip from Newport News.—The divisions which were here when we arrived have moved on further into the interior. We came after Jackson, and if we come across him the division is expected to give "Old Stonewall" his quietus. The weather is very warm, and the ground dry and dusty. Gens. Burnside, Reno and Park accompany the Division, and were greeted on their arrival here by General Doubleday, accompanied with his aids. The health of the corps is very good, provisions plenty and the troops in high spirits.

We have been aware for several days that General Burnside's army corps reached Aquia Creek on Sunday, and Monday last from Newport News, and immediately proceeded by railroad to Fredericksburg, at which point the army of Stonewall Jackson is expected to make a dash at our lines.

From the South Carolina Coast.

The New Rebel Ram Fingal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A highly interesting letter has been received here from Hilton Head regarding the new rebel ram Fingal and the proceedings of the rebels in that quarter. The new gunboat is fully armed and manned. She has been altered from the British steamer Fingal, and is said to be a formidable engine of destruction, carrying two 100-pound rifle guns, 16 inch Columbiads, four 50-pound rifle guns, and two 24 pounders for grape and canister. She resembles the Merrimac in shape and form, with a massive beak at either end. The plan of the rebels is said to be first to destroy our fleet and then move the Fingal to Seabruk and there cover the landing of their forces. Meanwhile they are concentrating their land forces at Bluffton, Hardensville and Grahamsville.

Battle Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

THE REBELS CROSS THE RAPIDAN

General Banks Attacked by a large Force.

A Severe Battle.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following despatch has been received by the *Tribune*:

HEADQUARTERS, 6 miles below Culpeper, Va., August 10, 1862.

A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

General Bayard, of General McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, in skirmishing and manœuvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before General Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine, and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles South of Culpeper Court House.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

General Banks' right wing, under General Williams, suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross an open ground.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that there had been rather desultory cannonading.

The whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpeper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with a part of McDowell's corps.

The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of General Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full.

The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Generals Pope and Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staff were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them.

The attempt was repulsed by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the generals and their staffs left the field under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops.

The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced.

General Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery.

Our troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry is highly praised by his officers.

The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder.

Colonel Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded.

Lieut. Colonel Selfridge was severely wounded.

Major Mathews had his arm amputated.

Adjutant Boyd was severely wounded.

All of the 46th Pennsylvania.

Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

General Geary was wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

Major Pelouze, General Banks' adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely but not dangerously wounded in the side.

Two of Gen. Pope's body-guards were killed.

The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania Regiments, are badly cut up.

The losses are heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that not less than two thousand or three thousand were killed and wounded, or are missing, on each side.

Some prisoners were taken by both sides.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night at about the same time that ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to take place to-day.

Further Particulars of the battle.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Accounts from Culpeper represent the enemy's estimated force engaged at 20,000, and our own, exclusive of cavalry, and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000.

The number of Regulars wounded is large, but the wounds are generally slight.

The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position, with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the enemy was not in sight on our front, but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our position.

The Ram Arkansas Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The following is from the Petersburg *Daily Express* of yesterday:

"RICHMOND, August 9.—A despatch from General Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge.

"After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became deranged, and whilst attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

No Escape from the Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862

Order to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices.

First. By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that, until further order, no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and military officers of the United States, are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the sea-board and on the frontier; are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Maj. L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington City, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Order Authorizing the Arrest of Persons Discouraging Enlistments.

The following order was issued this morning:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8, 1862.

ORDERED—*First.* That all United States Marshals, and superintendents and chiefs of police of any town, city or district, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by any act of speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second. That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a Military Commission.

Third. That the expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Another Order about Evading the Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following is a copy of a circular issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost Marshalls, U. S. Marshalls and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion in the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and to guard you in its execution the following instructions are to be observed:

First—The order comprises two classes of persons, viz: those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State.

Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected, is absolutely prohibited, but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit from State to State, of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, County or Military District.

Second—Any person so detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute.

Third—Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons so detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth—You will exercise the power of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons, excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth—The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give passes and permits to their own citizens desiring to leave the State, without intent to evade military duty. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate.

Great War Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—An immense meeting assembled this afternoon at the east front of the Capitol. It was preceded by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band.

The Mayor of Washington presided, assisted by thirty-four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries,

After a prayer by the Rev. John C. Smith, the following resolutions were read:

Resolved, That we, the residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our number citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition, by our domestic and foreign interests; by the shame which would attach to us did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterwards; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead, and we deliberately and solemnly declare that rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until our towns and cities would be reduced to ashes, [applause], our fields should be desolated, and one and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved or the country be made a desert. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population of the loyal States are animated by the same sentiment which we express, and that if there is any (at the present time) hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of the country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war; [applause and cries of "Good;"] to an apprehension that there is, on the part of those who direct our military operations, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, a want of readiness and determination to employ at once, decisively and crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That profoundly convinced as we are, that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President, and we therefore most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him, to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale limited only by the resources of the country, and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force, as a cheering evidence of such a resolve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will bear with most crushing effect upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded and treated as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions, of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country.—[Applause, and cries of "Good."]

Resolved, That in our judgment, wherever our armies go within the rebellious States, means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and that those who refuse their unqualified adhesion to the cause of the Union should either be placed under restraint, or compelled to go beyond our lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished—

[At this pause the applause from thousands was deafening, and again three cheers were given with acclamations of "read that again," "good, good," "read it again." Mr. Jordan was about to do so when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, intermingled with music from the band, for the President had now made his appearance and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Jordan read the entire resolution, as follows:]

Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities without delay, to discover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infest the District, and that they should be compelled either to establish on the most conclusive manner their fidelity to the Government or forfeit its protection.

[This resolution was throughout greeted with applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of Congress passed at its recent session, subjecting to confiscation the property of rebels and declaring free such of their slaves as take refuge within the lines of our army, and that we deem it the duty of the President to the utmost of his ability to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause full notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Federal Nation being the only instrumentality through which the will of the Government can be made effective, that the Government must be sustained, whether Administration may for the time being be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt; that he who refuses to give it his support because of his disapproval of some particular measures of its policy, is false to his obligations to the country [applause]; that this truth has peculiar force at the present time, when the Government is struggling for its very existence, and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of the Cabinet, we pledge to them our earnest, cordial and determined support in the great works of defending and preserving the Union, in which are centered all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have and are. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this district who are now in the military service of this country, or who may hereafter enter it, during the continuance of this war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Fellow-citizens; I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion—[applause]—but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves. [Applause and laughter.] And I offer in justification of myself and you that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against it.—[Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better—[Voices, "No, no, none can do better than yourself; go on,"]—and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore will detain you but a moment longer. [Cries of, "Go on—tar and feather the rebels."] I am very little inclined, on any occasion, to say anything unless I hope to produce something by it. [A voice—"You do that—go on."] The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which we have heard some other person blamed for what I did myself. [Voices—What is it?] There has been a very widespread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. Now, I occupy a position that enables me to believe, at least, that these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends.—[Cries of good.] Gen. McClellan's attitude is such, that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will, and the Secretary of War is precisely in the same situation.

If the military commander in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself, for the time, being master of them both, cannot but be failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know General McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together not more than I wish it. [Applause.] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men General McClellan has had; and those who wish to disparage him say that he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that General McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is that there is always a very wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one, between the grand total on General McClellan's rolls and the men fit for duty, and those who would disparage him talk of grand totals on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty.

General McClellan has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary did not give him, and General McClellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving what he had none to give, [applause and laughter] and I say here that as far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him. [Wild! applause, and a voice "Give him enough now."] I have no accusation against him; I believe he is a brave and able man [applause], and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged upon the Secretary of War as withholding men from him. I have talked longer than I expected to do, [cries of no, no; go on] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

The Right Kind of a Democrat.

[From the Cincinnati Times of August 6th.]

Patrick McGroarty, Esq., of this city, made a war speech at Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday. Mr. McGroarty said: "He was an old line Democrat. As a Democrat he had come to Springfield, to appeal to men to go to war in order to put down the rebellion. He would not discuss whether fire-eaters or abolitionists brought on the war.—Rebels were in arms against the Government. Let us put down rebellion, and then settle political questions about it. It didn't make any difference whether Joshua Giddings or Jeff. Davis got up the rebellion. There it is—we see who is in it, and we must put it down. He appealed to the old Democrats. He would ask them: Are you going to see the Constitution upset and the Union dissolved, because you think somebody up in Ashtabula county may go to Congress? If you are, you are just as big a traitor as Jeff. Davis. Are you not going to war because you think Lincoln may have violated the Constitution? Who made you Judge? He was elected properly under the Constitution. I didn't vote for him, I wouldn't vote for him now, but I am for putting down the rebellion. Now this is the fact. Anybody who won't go to war for the reasons I suggest, is afraid to risk it, or he is a traitor. All such are either cowards or traitors. That's the whole of it.—Is there any man can put his finger on any injury done to the rights of the South? Not one, not even a slaveholder. We old line Democrats were always determined to maintain the rights of the South. We gave them more than they were entitled to. Now, then, why this rebellion? Not because Lincoln was elected, nor because Breckinridge was not, or Douglas wasn't. Not a bit of it. It has been working for thirty years. But are twenty millions of people to be whipped by six? We must have more troops. We can't let this war go on one or two years. Men must come out to stop it. If they don't come voluntarily the Government will make them come, and it ought to make them come."

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

OUR COMPANIES.—The past week was one of more patriotism and excitement in Huntingdon than we have witnessed since the commencement of the war. No less than *four* companies were filled up in this place last week. The volunteers were from almost every township in the county.—Our borough is almost completely stripped of its *loyal* young men—and so with some three or four townships.

Capt. W. W. Wallace's company left for Camp Curtin on Thursday morning. It was ably addressed by Rev. Reid before leaving.

The company raised by W. F. and G. Thomas left for camp on Friday morning. It was ably addressed by Rev. Zahniser.

The company raised by Captain J. J. Lawrence and Captain Greg, left for camp on Friday morning. The first was ably addressed by Rev. Bingham, and the second by Rev. Zahniser and others.

We hope soon to have the pleasure of publishing full rolls of all the companies.

We have made arrangements to hear from the "boys" often—we have reporters in each.

APPROPRIATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HUNTINGDON CO.

Resolved, That there be appropriated and there is hereby appropriated out of the county funds the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers from this county, as follows:

To those enlisting for 9 months	$20 00
" " " 12 "	30 00
" " " 3 years	50 00

To be paid to them or their order in monthly payments of five dollars per month, commencing at the time of enlisting into service.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Owing to the amount required for relief and what we have agreed to pay to new recruits, we will have to require you to comply strictly with the requirements of your warrants for collection, as an additional tax will have to be levied when the present is collected. You are therefore notified that if you do not strictly comply with the above, the law will be enforced against you. Therefore fail not under the peril of the law.

By order of Commissioners.

Aug. 5-3t. H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

Opening of the Public Schools.—We have been informed that on the opening of our schools for the Fall term, on next Monday, the Board of Directors intend to mix the sexes in the several schools, and increase the number of grades. It is expected that this plan will prove beneficial to the pupils.

The scholars are to meet in their former rooms, and will be arranged according to merit. On Wednesday afternoon, following the opening, all of the schools will proceed from the rooms to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be there addressed by Rev. S. H. Reid, a member of the Board.—Parents and friends of general education are invited to be present.

Colins Johnston came before me, one of the Justices of the Peace of Huntingdon county, and his declaration under oath is as follows, to the best of his knowledge: Company M, 3d battalion of 9th Pennsylvania Regiment was the last on the field, and it fired two rounds, he thinks, after the order to retreat was given by Major Jordon—that he has always said so since he came home, and all other reports are erroneous and false.

COLLINS JOHNSTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of August, 1862.

J. H. STONEBRAKER, *J. P.*

THE Soldiers' Aid Society acknowledge the following donations: Mrs. Hartley, $1,00; Mrs. M. Anderson, $1; Mr. D. Snare, $1,00; and will gladly receive contributions in money, clothing, or material for shirts and drawers, and eatables; dried fruit much needed; onions, pickles and pure whiskey are called for by those now ministering to the wants of our soldiers.

☞ A company recruited by Genl. Geo. W. Speer, will leave Mount Union for Harrisburg on Thursday, 14th.—It will go into a new Bucktail Regiment now organizing for the war.

THE latest news from our boys at Harrisburg is satisfactory. They are getting along well, and it is expected that they will be formed into regiments this week and leave immediately for Washington.

☞ THE NATIONAL TAX-LAW, embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ WE have received a Photograph of "Little Nellie," of the "Penfield Extra," only twelve years of age, and probably the youngest publisher in the world, Photographed by Prof. Powelson, Rochester, N. Y., one of the most scientific Artists in the Union.

We understand that John Love, Esq., of Barree, offers to collect the War Tax in Barree, West, Jackson and Oneida townships, free of charge.

OUR young friend Benson M. Green of Comp. D, 49th Regt., has arrived in Philadelphia among the sick.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, August 10, 1862.

FRIEND LEWIS:—The Huntingdon County Bible Company arrived at the Depot at nine o'clock, P. M., Thursday, and partook of refreshments ordered by the Captain; then we were called into line, the Captain read a portion of scripture, and led in prayer, which has been our programme every night and morn since our stay here, and we trust will be to the end. We were assigned our quarters in camp on Friday morning, and after all necessary preliminaries for comfort were ended, and the boys awaiting the hour to be examined and sworn into service, the Captain arrived with the intelligence that all members of the company under 21 years of age were required to have the written consent of their parents before being mustered into service; and you may imagine how many gruff words—sour looking countenances—and biased opinions there were when 62 were under parental directions and 45 not. This, doubtless, was an oversight; the authorities not informing all, in recruiting service; for it is a fact that some were notified, as almost all the Blair County companies were provided with writings; this being the result of their recognition. However, Capt. Wallace secured our position in the nine months' service.—We were examined on Friday evening and as soon as the minors receive written permits from their parents, we will be sworn in; this I learn will be today.

The boys are all bounding with glee, particularly your Jeems; and participate in the exposure with as much pleasure as they used to wind about the old borough with the fair ones, who, by the way, they cannot forget, because their hospitality was enjoyed in the style of bread, beef, cakes, etc., on our way here from home, for which they have our hearty thanks. By next week I hope to give you a list of our officers and men.

Yours, &c., T. L. F.

Interesting Letter from the Army.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from one of our Huntingdon boys:

HARRISON'S LANDING, Aug. 3, '62.

FRIEND U. B. LEWIS:—We are well, wishing you all the same. All was quiet here till night before last, the rebels taking it into their heads to shell us awhile, which they did in fine style for an hour or so, but our chaps were on the look out for the Gray Jackets, and sent such a hail storm of shell across the river at them that must certainly have made the "Greasers" think the "Yanks" were really in earnest; so the night was made hideous with the shrieking, hissing and exploding of shells, and occasionally a gun-boat shell could be heard roaring and crashing through the air on its passage over the river to administer that justice so justly due the disciples of Jeff Davis & Co. We now have a force of men over the way watching the movements of the rebels; we are looking for a general pandemonium in these "diggins" before long. Let them come on; if they attack us at this point, rest assured that they will get one of the soundest thrashings they have yet received; we are ready for them, let them come from what point they will. But as we are not able to advance on them, we must remain in this stronghold till reinforcements come on; so hurry them up, the time is precious. There should be but little time squandered away in volunteering in this great crisis; it is every man's duty to come forward that can do so conveniently, and battle for his country, for, let me tell you, things look a little serious. Just now the question is simply this: Will we crush the rebellion at once, or will we prolong the war? We have the Union in our hands; shall we hold it, or shall we let it go; God forbid the latter!—We can hold it if our brave boys still *continue firm, but in order to keep up* this firmness, we must have assistance and that quickly. Time is played out; forward then at once, and we will give you such a grand soldier's reception and welcome, that none but true and honest soldiers know how to give. You that cannot possibly come, use all your influence to get others forward where they are so much needed.—Those that will not bravely come forward, should be ashamed to face a soldier after the war; they are not worthy to live in a country they are not disposed to fight for. Now, Union men, forward! double-quick! march! and never halt till we give you a soldier's reception at Harrison's Landing and we will show you the way to Richmond. The rebels knew our weakness heretofore, and took advantage of us, but they now tremble and fear since the North has ceased to feed them with milk and honey, and have become determined to crush the rebellion. The late orders are being strictly carried out in this department, which cause the rebels to fear, as they see that we are determined. Yesterday our men crossed over to the other shore and burned five of the most handsome residences on the river, with all their splendid furniture, because the owners permitted the rebels to plant their batteries near their residences to shell our camp and shipping. Such treatment to the rebels will wake them up, and give them to see that we are now not afraid to carry out our orders, no matter how severe they may be. This one little act has waked up our boys, and all is life and bustle amongst us; we are now led to believe that our venerable Uncle Sam is really in earnest; the patriotism that has been in the heels of our boys has suddenly taken a rise, and is fast finding its way to the right spot, and I would say again to our young men, don't have it to say that you were drafted to fight for the glorious old banner.—Come then, and let us make a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and down comes Southern chivalry and rebellion, and the "Bold Soger Boys" can have the proud satisfaction of returning to their homes with the grand assurance that the glorious old flag waves in triumph throughout the whole Union.

Very resp'y, EDWARD POPE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIANA.

A Secret Organization of Traitors.

Presentment of the United States Grand Jury.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, May Term, 1862.

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the District of Indiana, empanneled, sworn and charged in said District in said May term thereof, having about completed their labors (and being now ready to adjourn) feel it their imperative duty to announce in a respectful manner to this honorable Court the general features of some startling developments made during their investigations. These developments when considered in connection with the disturbed condition of the country by reason of the causeless and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land, are deemed of the gravest importance, and should be made known, that prompt and efficient measures may be taken by the civil and military authorities to meet and ward off the effect of the wicked and treasonable designs of those connected with such developments.

A recent act of Congress made it the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into any combinations or conspiracies formed by individuals within the jurisdiction of the Court to prevent the execution of any law of the United States. Having heard that organizations, with this object in view, existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the Grand Jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and *lived* in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, *and having a personal knowledge of the matters*, said Grand Jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists numbering some *fifteen thousand* in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their order, commonly known as *Knights of the Golden Circle*, and even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or "Castles," as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips, and words, whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and passwords to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may choose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day or in the night time, and above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it.—This last signal, we regret to say, was invented *for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft, or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army.* In such case, members of the order serving in opposing armies, receiving the sign, are reminded of their obligation *not to injure the member giving it.* This signal is given in every instance upon the initation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the order. By the *teachings of the organization*, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, *"to shoot over each other."* Many members of the order examined before us *admit the binding force of the obligation* and pretend *to justify it as correct in principle.*

Said Grand Jury would respectfully submit that the effect of such obligation is to set aside the oath taken by every soldier when he enters the service of the United States. The obligation imposed by the organization alluded to is inconsistent with the duties of a soldier, who in battle, dare not spare the person of his enemy. We must either disarm or destroy him, and especially so long as the rebel may be seeking to take the life of the loyal soldier. To do otherwise would be grossly treacherous, and justly subject the guilty party to a traitor's doom.

From the evidence introduced before said Grand Jury, it would seem that the order called the Knights of the Golden circle had their origin in some of the Southern States, and was introduced into this State from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African Slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and the Central American States, and also for the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should dye those countries in human blood.—Hence the various raids made upon those countries which have called forth, from time to time, the proclamations of our former Presidents, denouncing such attempts, and threatening the exercise of the power of the Government to put them down.—Wicked as those hellish schemes were, said Grand Jury would not have trouble this honorable Court with this presentment had the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle been confined solely to their original designs. Finding how useful such an organization was for the purpose originally intended, said Grand Jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the rebel army: but during the last winter and spring was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst with entirely new features attached to it in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the *loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed* in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to *resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments* in the armies of the United States.

It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers.—Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been *unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered* to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers. Said Grand Jury were informed that an individual of the Order had proposed to make up a company to be called "Jayhawkers," composed exclusively of "Knights of the Golden Circle." But said Grand Jury believe that at no time was the proposition seriously entertained, but in fact only intended as a cover to hide their treasonable purposes when they found they were about to be discovered.

The meetings of the Order referred to are holden in by places, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend with *armsin their hands*, and in almost every instance *armed sentinels are posted* to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age, are in many cases introduced and initiated into its mysteries. The credulous and unwary are often allured into the fold of the Order, upon the pretext that it was instituted for no other purpose than the better organization of their party. Its real character and teachings are sedulously concealed until the oath of secrecy has been in due form administered. Having taken the first degree, the initiate is familiarized with the obligations and opinions of his associates, and is gradually prepared for the second degree. When he is farther taught and found apt to learn, and ready to adopt its principles and teachings, he is obligated in the highest degree, and is turned out upon the country a thorough traitor, with the wicked purposes already specified. Said Grand Jury are happy to know that in many cases individuals, after their first introduction into the Order, seeing its evil tendencies, *have abandoned it*, although unwilling, on account of their obligations of secrecy, and for fear of personal violence, are reluctant to fully expose its treacherous principles.

Since said Grand Jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

For the purpose of evading any legal liability, in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to enable them to get members of their Order on the jury, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a judge who does not belong to the order, to create judicial delays, until they can find a judge or juror belonging to this order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said Grand Jury have no doubt that the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana where the vigilance has not been able to penetrate. They have labored under many difficulties in their researches, and have *drawn evidence in most of the cases from unwilling witnesses.* Judicial oaths have but little binding force where individuals once consent to abandon the allegiance they owe their country. The general facts, however, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the said Grand Jury have been submitted to this honorable Court. They feel it their duty to do so. The safety of the country in this hour of peril and civil strife demands it at their hands. The power of such an organization to do harm, acting as one man, with the purpose in view, with their influence, may be appreciated by the honorable Court. It is the place where treason is concocted—the nest where traitors are hatched.

The Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully ask this Court that this their presentment may be spread upon the records: Wm. P. Fishback, foreman; Charles H. Test, George Moon, Wm. A. Montgomery, James Blake, T. B. McCarty, Daniel Sigler, Leonidas Sexton, Benj. G. Stout, James Hill, Daniel Sagre, H. D. Scott, Robert Parrett, F. S. Brown.

INDICTMENTS.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 4th.]

The Grand Jury of the Circuit and District Court of the United States during their three weeks' session, have performed more labor than any jury ever before assembled at the Capital.

Near two hundred witnesses were sworn and examined. Sixty indictments were written by the attorney for the Government and returned by the jury, sixteen of which were for treason, and against the following persons: Jesse Fuller, Solomon Colcer, Nathaniel Hicks, Theodore Applegate, Noah McCallister, Thomas Cole, Andrew Mefford, Wm. Brownlee, John Huest, Adam R. Johnson, Richard Lambert, William Lukens, Andrew Huston, Tayler Mefford, Robert Slaughter, James Thompson alias James McConnell.

There were also eighteen indictments returned against persons for conspiracy to take and possess the property of the United States, and thirteen for conspiracy to defeat the operations of this law. The character and objects of a secret organization were inquired into and fully exposed and found to be a hot-bed of treason. The country owes this jury a debt of gratitude for their thorough investigation. It is deemed impolitic to make public the names of other parties indicted until arrests are made.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Mr. F. H. Osgood, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a highly intelligent gentleman, has lately had the good fortune to escape from the tyranny of rebeldom. Mr. Osgood says that Richmond is one immense hospital of wounded soldiery. All the large warehouses, from Ninth street to Seventeenth, are crammed with them, so are also many of the private residences. The rebels admit that the slaughter of their troops during the seven days fighting was enormous, in fact, a denial of it would be ridiculous in the face of the present appearance of the rebel capital. In many cases the authorities even impressed the dry goods and other stores into hospital service, forcing the proprietors to yield them for that purpose in view of the emergency that had been forced upon them. The Spotswood hotel has also been put to the same use. The number of Union prisoners and wounded Union soldiers in Richmond does not, in Mr. Osgood's opinion, much exceed four thousand all told. There is, he says, a strong Union sentiment in the city, to the extent, he thinks, of about one-third of the population. All males in the city, from sixteen to sixty years, of age, are compelled to bear arms, those from sixteen to eighteen, and from forty-five to sixty, being ranked as the second class militia. The city is governed by military law, the chief spies and detectives being made up of Plug Uglies from Baltimore. There are many civilians now imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and these, as well as the loyal portion of the population, are praying for the advent of the Union army. The negroes, he says, are ripe for rebellion, but are exceedingly cautious. The citizens fear them, and if they should once rise in rebellion the scenes enacted will be horrible. The daily ration of a rebel soldier now is eighteen ounces of flour and half a pound of bacon. As a specimen of prices in Richmond, Mr. Osgood says common home-made pants sell for $22 per pair; a box of matches, such as can be bought here for one cent, there brings fifty cents; a drink of mean whiskey costs fifty cents; shoes $20 per pair. There is no specie there whatever in common use. Mr. Osgood knows of but one broker in Richmond; he has all the specie there is, and sells it at $2.25 in Confederate money for $1 in gold or silver. Quinine, a most necessary article in that section, sells for $45 per ounce. All they are able to procure of this article is smuggled into the city from Baltimore. The ignorance of the rebel soldiery is surprising. One-eighth of them actually believe that President Lincoln is a negro, and will not be convinced to the contrary.—There were rumors in the city that General Joe Johnston is dead. The avenues to his house are blockaded, and no vehicle of any kind is allowed to pass by it. The negro boy who attends at the General's house told Mr. Osgood that he had not seen that dignitary for nearly five weeks, and that when he last saw him he was surrounded by doctors, who commanded perfect silence to be kept in the house and vicinity. Another rumor which gained credence in the city was, that Beauregard had become insane and was sent South in order to recuperate his health. The number of rebel troops now in the vicinity of Richmond, Mr. Osgood estimates at about two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Burning of the Steamer Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer Golden Gate, Capt. Hudson commander, has been burned at sea. She sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage, and a crew of 95, making a total of 337. She had on board $1,400,000 in gold, of which Kirby, Byrne, & Co. shipped $10,000, and Meador, Lolor, & Co. shipped the same amount.

On the 27th ult., at 4 45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla while the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was given. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, 3½ miles distant, the flames making fearful headway. At a quarter after 5 o'clock the upper deck fell in, and soon after the steamer struck the beach. The passengers and crew who had not got into the boats jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive.

The ship was burned to the water's edge, and soon disappeared.

Those on shore made their way to near Manzanilla as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama.

Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, has not been heard from, and probably made the shore south of Manzanilla.

The steamer St. Louis arrived here to-night, bringing seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known certainly to be saved, and a portion of the crew.

Captain Hudson and a part of the crew remained at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

MARRIED,

At the M. E. parsonage, Aug. 6th, by Rev. James Brads, Mr. GEORGE W. FRIEDLY and Miss MARTHA CLAUBAUGH, both of Huntingdon.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. ISENBERG and LAMAR FOLK, both of Alexandria, Huntingdon county.

DIED,

In the Borough of Huntingdon, July 30, 1862, after a lingering sickness, Mrs. CAROLINE M. PORT, wife of Alex. Port, Esq., aged 35 years 9 months.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 12, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.81¼
Common and Superfine	5.00
Rye Flour	3.25
Corn Meal	$3.87½
Extra White Wheat	$1.40
Fair and Prime Red	$1.23@1.32
Rye	.85c
Corn, prime Yellow	.64
Oats	.50
Clover seed, Prime	$5.75
Timothy	$2.00
Wool	.35@37½c
Hides	.17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₿ bbl	$5,50@5,25
Extra do Bran	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	.80
Corn	.45
Oats	.25
Clover seed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	.10
Eggs	.10
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	.8
Sides	.8
Tallow	.9

NOTICE.—Jurors, suitors and witnesses for the second week court will take notice that *all the cases for trial on that* week have been continued, and therefore they need not attend.

By order of the Court. J. C. WATSON, Sheriff.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, *and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly*, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. R. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

E. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, about the last of May last, three head of cattle—one black-spotted Heifer two years old past—one black steer yearling past, and one red Heifer with some white mixed, yearling past. They all have a slit in left ear and tails cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

August 12 1862-3t. JOHN SMILEY.

NOTICE—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, or having claims against me will call and settle immediately, or will be disposed of according to law. The books will be left in the hands of J. F. Thompson at Mill Creek.

Mill Creek, July 19, 1862. Dr. O. W. THOMPSON.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of *good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."*

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS!

The largest and most complete equipped

Equestrian Establishment

in the World; comprising a better collection of beautifully trained

HORSES AND PONIES,

and a larger number of PERFORMERS than any company extant. Will exhibit in

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

On Tuesday, August 26th, 1862.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Doors open at two and seven o'clock. Performance to commence half an hour later.

ADMISSION, - - - - 25 cts.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing to the public that they are able to cater for their amusement, this season of 1862, in a most superior manner. The wagons have been newly painted and decorated; the harness is entirely new; the wardrobe is of the most costly description, manufactured from designs imported from Paris this past winter.

THE BAND WAGON

is a triumph of art, manufactured by the best makers, and ornamental in the highest style of art. Among the features of this establishment is the

ZOUAVE HALT,

illustrating with striking vividness, scenes in the present war; first the march and then the halt, (in which all the horses lay down and sit up at the word of command,) concluding with the GRAND CHARGE. The

ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE

is also another feature, and is introduced this season for the first time in any traveling circus.

THE ACTING MULES,

PETE AND BARNEY,

will be introduced at each Exhibition, and illustrate the old motto, "That some things can be done as well as others." The

HORSES AND PONIES

are the best trained in the profession, foremost among which is the great

Talking Horse, "Washington,"

who will be introduced by his trainer,

DAN GARDNER,

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOWN,

who will *appear at each entertainment* in all his SONGS, ANECDOTES, WITTICISMS, &c., &c.

The Performers comprise the Stars of Europe and America; among whom will be found the names of

B. HEMMINGS,	GEORGE DERRICK,
JOHN FOSTER,	SIGNOR PARKER,
MONS. MORISTE,	W. HILL,
W. KING,	J. KING,
W. GREEN,	C. RICKER,
L. LEVON,	R. HALL,
Miss ELIZA GARDNER,	Madame CAMILLA,
La PETITE CAMILLA,	MASTER ED.

And those

Three Great Clowns,

DAN. GARDNER, JOHN FOSTER, YOUNG DAN.

On the morning of Exhibition the Company will enter town in

GRAND PROCESSION,

HEADED BY

BRITNER'S BRASS BAND,

seated in their beautiful Band Coach and drawn by a line of Splendid Horses, followed by all the Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Luggage, Vans, &c., &c.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

TYRONE, Monday, August 25, 1862.

BELLEVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

W. H. GARDNER, Agent.
CHAS. WHITNEY, Adv. Agt.

August 12, 1862-2t.

$200 REWARD.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the Bridge of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, at Huntingdon, on Sunday night, August 3d.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Supt. H. & B. T. R. R.

August 5, 1862-2t.

CAUTION.—I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Cough for the sum of $21 00, dated July 19th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value.

July 22, 1862.* J. R. McCARTNEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

MESSRS. TAYLOR and CREMER have for sale, at their Nurseries, in Huntingdon, Pa., the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, at the following prices:

	PER DOZ	PER 100	PER 1000.
Baltimore Scarlet,	50cts.	$1 50	$10 00
Charles Favorite	50 "	1 50	10 00
Cutter's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Hudson,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Hovey's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Late White,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Large Early Scarlet,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Longworth's Prolific,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Peabody's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Triomphe de Gand,	50 "	2 00	12 00
Trollope's Victoria,	50 "	2 00	12 00
Wilson's Albany,	50 "	1 50	8 00

Planted in August or September they will yield a crop the next June.

July 30, 1862-3t.

☞ GET THE CHEAPEST & BEST. ☜

THE "WILLIAMS & ORVIS'"

UNEQUALLED $25,00 DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

The "WILLIAMS & ORVIS" SEWING MACHINE, has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation, second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed: while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled.

We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect, and superior in many, to any $50 Machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell, and embroider and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine, ever made.

☞ Machines forwarded by Express, with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

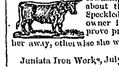
☞ *Every Machine warranted, and kept in repair one year, without charge.*

☞ An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State, east of the Allegheny Mountains.

☞ Enclose a stamp for terms and circulars.

Address G. R. JONES & Co.,
(Box 889) No. 59, North 6th st., below Arch,
July 30, 1862-1t Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAY COW.—Came to the property of the subscriber, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on or about the 5th inst., a red and white Speckled COW, 7 or, 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.



SAMUEL HATFIELD.

Juniata Iron Works, July 21, 1862.

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the Tenure and Practice of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$ 6 00
Higher "	10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. Principal.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, Sr. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery-ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fish,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Porter and Alexandria,	August	14, at Alexandria.
Morris	"	15, at Waterstreet.
Franklin,	"	16, at Franklinville.
Warriorsmark,	"	18, at Birmingham.
Brady,	"	19, at Mill Creek.
Union,	"	20, at Mapleton.
Cass and Cassville,	"	22, at Cassville.
West,	"	25, at Shavers cr'k bridge.
Barree,	"	27, at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2, at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Marklesburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Dudley.
Tod,	"	25, at Newburg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Supt.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and and ornamental in the highest style of art. Among the prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, *A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and* any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, *in accordance with* General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Cessman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistance and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 300 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. July 2, 1862-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | WESTWARD. EXPRESS. | WESTWARD. FAST LINE. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS. | EASTWARD. FAST LINE. | EAS

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 20, 1861.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, begs leave to announce to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

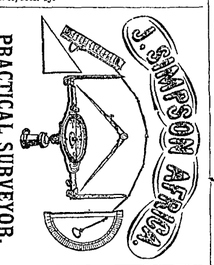
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.☜

Sept. 10, 1861-1y.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 10, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

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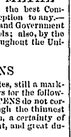

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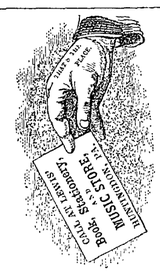

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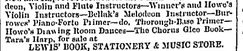

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